to the polis on Tuesday next, November 7, and rescue the fair fame of the State from the stain which a reckless and shameless Democratic machine seeks to place upon it.

The contest is one between honest and dishonest forces. The nomination of Isaac H. Maynard to a place on the bench of our highest court is an insult to every citizen of the State, and should be resented by every voter. It is avewedly made as a reward to a confessed criminal for the commission of an election theft which perverted the will of the people and wreated from them their legally elected Senate.

Condemned and reprobated by the fellow-members of his profession, Isaac H. Maynard standsbefore the community to-day a convicted criminal—convicted at the bar of public opinion. Business men whose property interests are constantly being committed to the decision of our courts are especially interested in maintaining an honest judiciary. An insolent machine should be taught that there is a point at which the people will rise in indignant protest. That protest can only be made effective at the polis.

Resolved, That we arise all natriotic citizens to show their deviationable, whose learning is profound, and whose qualifications for the high judicial position to which he has been nominated are indisputable. He will be a worthly successor of the long line of distinguished jurists who have adorned the bench of our Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That an organization capable of nominating Isaac H. Maynard to office is unworthy of the support of honest men, and we never the bench of our Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of the city of New-York, whose taxes are constantly increasing and whose burdens are growing heavier year by year, to unite with us in an effort to defeat the bosses of Tammany Hall by supporting at the polis the excellent county ticket maintained by the Republican party. The judicial candidates—Mortimer C. Adams for Judge of the Court of Common Pieas, William H. Towniey for Surrogate, William M. K. Oleoti and Joh

While reading the resolutions Mr. Lehmaler frequently was compelled to wait until the cheers of approval of the pertinent points in the resolutions ceased. After the resolutions had been read, Colonel Cruger put the question of their adoption to a vote. A mighty "Aye" went up, and when the negative side was put not a single voice was raised. "They seem to be carried unanimously," said Colonel Cruger, whereat there was considerable cheering and applicate.

be carried unanimously," said Colonel Cruger, whereat there was considerable cheering and applause.

ELIHU ROOT'S SPEECH.

"Now," said Colonel Cruger, "Governor Hill recently in a speech spoke about the opponents of Mr. Maynard (thisses) as being namby-pamby, briefless lawyers. I want to introduce to you one of those lawyers, a member of the Bar Association, Mr. Elihu Root." Mr. Root was cheered as he got up to speak. He said in part:

Fellow-Chizens: The oresence of this large audience illustrates one of the valuable characteristics of the warmth and sunshine of official favor, mind the benefit seven of public favor. The holders who party is out of office. The grantest who has been before the young man who begins his career in the Republican party. All avenues of advancement, professional, business and some Republican party. All avenues of advancement, professional, business and some Republicaning in the Republican party. But or for favor, for favor, but office or the Young man who begins his career in the Republican party. All avenues of advancement, professional, business and some Republicaning in the Republican party. All avenues of advancement, professional, business and some Republicaning in the Republican party. But or for favor, for favor, but office the young man who begins his career in the Republican party. But or for favor, for favor, but office, the party of the Republican party has been republicated in the Republican party was born in the days the republican party was passed from favor, but confident and steadfast in its belief that the same professional, business and support. The list of city candidates, word for support. The list of city candidates, word for support. The list of city candidates, word for support in the republican party was passed from the party was not born for the party was not born for the party

A GOOD READ FOR THE TICKET. At the head of the Republican ticket is a man whom I am proud to call my friend. He is a man who, if elected, will be a worthy Judge of the Court of Appzals. There is no purer citizen nor better member of the Ear than Edward T. Bartlett. The present campaign is singular in its incidents and issues. In the near future we are going to have a struggle over the tarift. That struggle is going to demonstrate that the Democratic party gained its power in Washington under false pretences, and it will be found that it will practically indorse the Tariff bill as set forth by William McKinley. The Democratic Bresident calling in nextra session a Democratic Congress, and a majority of that Democratic Congress, and a majority of that Democratic Congress opposing the will of the President and the principles in their platform. The majority of Republicans in Congress, we may say of Prasident Ceveland that he is better than his party, and that he is in line with the great leaders of the Republican party. But all that is not before us. The campaign in this State places before us an Issue which overrides all others, and one by the side of which all others sink into insignificance, compared with the nomination of Maynard.

THE THEFT OF THE CERTIFICATE.

I shall refrain from going over the painful details of the Dutchess County contest. I will call attention to the broader view of the question beattention to the broader view of the question before us. In my opinion the question is not so much whether we shall have a bad man on the bench of the Court of Appeals as it is whether the principle of action as involved in Maynard's act shall be approved by the people. What was that action? There was on file in the office of the County Clerk of Dutchess County an official statement showing the number of votes cast for Senator in that county. According to the statement Glibert A. Dean was elected. It was the duty of the clerk to send certified copies to the State Board of Canvassers. He failed to do it until he was ordered to. He then sent them by mail to the Controller, the Secretary of State and the Governor. They were members of the Board of Canvassers and it was their duty to issue a certificate of election to Dean. If that were done the control of the Senate would not be in the hands of the Democrats, so the Governor and the Secretary sent their copies back, and Maynard went to the Controller's office and stole the certificate there. Then the board, having no certificate there. Then the board, having no certificate from Dean, issued a certificate to Geborne, and the political control went to the Democrats. Governor Hill defends the action because, he says, the State apportionment was unjust. The State apportionment was unjust. The State apportionment was made twenty years ago, and was never questioned. I say that it was simply a confession of the Democrats to substitute might for right. fore us. In my opinion the question is not so much

t was simply a confession substitute might for right. THE DAYS OF TWEED HERE AGAIN.

The Democrats took control of the State by other such measures. They legislated out of office the election inspectors of Troy, N. Y., and office the election inspectors of Troy, N. Y., and Buffalo. They placed the election in the hands of two Democrats and one Republican, as it was in the days of Tweed. The present election laws made by the Democrats are designed to give the Government to the Democrats by official action, no matter what the voters may say. When the people cannot have their will by peaceful means, what is left but rebellion, and when we reach that state, which we surely will if the people's will is not listened to, we will be like the uncivilized and degraded, rather than the proud descendants of noble sires.

degraded, rather than the problem of the bench is the one avenue left open to enforce law on public officials, as well as one citizens, and that bench should be placed in the hands of honest men, and not men who are guilty of crime. The principle that is before us is one of vital importance. Let no man govern you except by your own free will.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Root was in the middle of a brilliant sentence when he was interrupted by the sound of applause, which quickly grew into cheers, first of a spasmodic nature, but suddenly breaking out in all parts of the hall. The familiar form of Chauncey M. Depew had been recognized as he came on the platform. When he came out in full view, some one called for cheers for Chauncey M. Depew. They were given with enthusiasm. A tiger followed them, but a bright man in the audience created much laughter, as well as obtaining considerable applause for himself by shouting: "No! no! No tiger here!" Mr. Root offered to close his speech then, but he was urged to continue by thousands of voices. Colonel Cruger did not need to say anything in introducing Mr. Dejew, who already had been introduced by his coming to the meeting, and after Mr. Root had finished his brilliant speech, which was cheered for some time, there were calls for "Depew" Colonel Cruger merely said, "You know him." and he motioned to Mr. Depew, who had another warm welcome as he arose from his seat alongside of General Horace Porter. Mr. Depew spoke as follows: ing out in all parts of the hall. The familiar

CHEERS FOR THE TICKET.

(Continued from First Page.)

to the poils on Tuesday next, November 7, and rescue the fair fame of the State from the stain which receives and the past from the stain which receives and the past from the stain factor of the country there would be an industrial revolution. tion. No one can regret more deeply than I do the ful

nent of that prophecy. It was, however, it lee in the nature of things. There are three ints which cannot be successfully overcome table in the nature of things. There are interesting ments which cannot be successfully overcome by parties, by governments or by nations. The evel is embraced in the laws of trade, the second are financial principles and the third is human nature.

The whole theory of the change which was contemplated by the last election was based upon the assumption that the ordinary and usual influences which affect mankind would not work upon the American people. The most sensitive and timid of all classes are the bankers, the money-lenders and the investors. In all ages and in all countries they have been the first to take fright, it was assumed that if the party which had repeatedly declared by the majority of its representatives its faith in a depressed currency should get possession of every branch of the Government, the banker would be seried, the investor indifferent and the foreign security-holders satisfied. It was assumed that if the policy of the protection to American industries upon which were dependent most of the mills, the factories, the furnaces and the mines of the country was destroyed according to the pledge of this party, the mine-owners and the mills stockholders and the furnace proprietors would serency continue in business gist the same.

LOTS OF HUMAN NATURE IN THE WORLD.

LOTS OF HUMAN NATURE IN THE WORLD.

Rochefoucauld once said that there was a great deal of human nature in the world. The result of the last election proved that there was a con siderable left in the United States, not to speak of foreign countries where they hold our securities. (Applause.) The foreign financier became frightened, and refused to loan his money; the bank depositor got scared, and drew it out; the banker was face to face with vanishing credit and became paralyzed. The man or woman who had saved money in a bank took it out and put it in a stocking; the foreign holder sent his securities here to get his cash. The milliowner and foreign proprietor and the mining stockholder closed up their establishments, fearing to accumulate stock or unable to borrow money. New enterprises were paralyzed and current business became stagnant. The prosperous conditions which existed at the close of the last Administration were succeeded by other conditions so startling, so disastrous and so calamitous that hundreds of thousands of men went into bankruptey, and two millions of men were out of employment.

It is said that the cause which folly accounts for this phenomenal and wonderful change can be traced to the Sherman Sliver law. The Sherman law consisted of two parts: one suthorizing the purchase of a certain amount of sliver per month, and the other directing the Secretary of the Treasury to so administer the law that the parity between gold and sliver should be maintained. It came as an experiment, and the people who advocated it were quite willing after testing it to abandon it. The Bland Sliver law had been upon the statute books for twelve years. It had injected into our currency hundreds of millions of sliver, without appreciating the price of sliver of approximating the parity between the two metals. Its continuance threatened to throw us upon a purely sliver basis, The advocates of unlimited currency and the friends of millions of the continuance threatened to throw us upon a purely sliver basis. The advocates and to put us into a financial condition where gold would disappear from our currency. Our Democratic friends, as usual, had no heart to meet the emergency. Constructive le siderable left in the United States, not to speak of foreign countries where they hold our se-

could not get out of the will because every time her so devery described and its hosts of lowly scople who are compelled to appear in or, et to secure protect of the feel back three feet. The fraidlent called this Congress to get rid of this down who are compelled to appear in or, et to secure protect of the whole of the offices for which in nominated, and though in this city when the first the term of the control of the secure protect of the whole of the offices for which in nominated, and though in this city when the first the term of the control of the secure protect of the whole of the offices of the whole of the control of the secure protect of the secure protect of the whole of the control of the secure protect of the whole of the secure protect of the whole of the secure protect of the whole of the feet that the protection of the secure protect of the secure protec temper. It stated clearly, logically and ably the position which the American people held, and our own Nation alone occupied on this question. The Republican party in the House and in the Senate, without regard to the partisan advantage they might have gained, loyally, patriotically and enthusiastically said to the President: "We will support you." (Applause,) Wereupon one half of his supporters said: "Mr. Cleveland, you are a Mugwump,* and the other half said: "We will take time to consider what you recommend." (Laughter.) Had the position taken by the President, which was the Republican pesition, been enacted into law in the first week of Congress, hundreds of thousands of men now out of employment, and hundreds of thousands of families now starving, would be in self-supporting and comfortable circumstances. The Republicans stood ready at all times to vote, while the Democratic Senators, with a majority of the members against them, accomplished nothing for the industrial interests of the country, and could agree only in the confirmation of the Minister to Italy. The ablest of our State Democrats, both in the manipulation of practical politics and in the expression of Democratic principles, is Governor Hill. Mr. Cleveland is an adept in presenting the moral law, the Ten Commandments and thoughts concerning the consecration of man to public duty, but his addresses were for the Mugwumps, who formerly occupied the boxes, now empty. (Laughter.) It he Democrats who sit in the ordinary seats and look for genuine Democratic doctrine take it straight only from Senator Hill. (Laughter.) It was with a knowledge of this fact that I read the able address of the Senator last week in Brooklyn. It filled twelve colunns of "The Eagle." but I read it. The speech may be divided into two parts—one an accounting for the financial and industrial distress now prevailing in the country, and the other a defence of Judge Maynard. Both of these propositions are put in the best light in which a Democrat can frame them. His contention is

If our present troubles are due to the operations of this legislation, why have they not come be-fore? When I was a young lawyer up in Peeks-kiil I had for a client a farmer who was struggling kill I had for a client a farmer who was struggling along on about fifty acres of land, and doing very well. Suddenly, by the death of an uncle, he became the possessor of a large and prosperous drygoods store in the village. The uncle had made a great deal of money out of the store. My client entered upon his possession and proceeded to administer the estate. In about a year and a half the Sheriff soid out the store, and also the farm. As he was crying in my office over his misfortunes I asked: "Tompkins, how do you account for it?" He replied that the confounded legacy upset him. It was simply the difference between knowing how to conduct a small business well and a large one badly. (Prolonged laughter and applause.) What are the legacles which our Democratic friends say have produced these bad results? They are the Federal Elections law the Sherman Silver Purchasing law, the McKinley Tariff law and the National Banking law. The legacy of the Federal Elections law the Federal Elections have he polis to prevent the falsifying of the count and to allow an honest voter to cast one vote.

The Sherman Silver Purchase bill in its resoits I have already explained. The McKinley Tariff law did give us, during two years of Republican Administration, a degree of National prosperity unequalled in the history of the country. (Applause.) The National Banking law has given us a currency equally good in every State and Territory of the Union—a currency upon which no citizen who held a bank note of a National bank has ever lost, since the creation of the system, a single dollar. (Applause.) along on about fifty acres of land, and doing very

WHAT DEMOCRACY CAN UNITE UPON.

The Democratic party could not unite at all upon the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver act. Except for the pressure by the President they would eventually have defeated it. But they have united in the House of Representatives on the repeal of the Federal Election law, the object of which repeal is to destroy the safeguards about the ballot. The Democratic party was not always thus. Any party which seeks in any way to diminish the safeguards about the ballot-box to the extent which the Democratic party has shown betrays the best interests of the people. It would rather have the Federal election officers about the ballot box, even though they were named individually by Mayor Gilroy, Richard Croker or Governor Flower, than not to have them at all. The larger the number of watchers the less llability there is to be fraud. It is a trite, it is a common, it is a kindergarten principle of liberty that all our political institutions rest only upon the basis of an untainted ballot box. (Applause.) The repeal of the Federal Election law would be distrust of the people; the violation of the principles of home rule in municipal government is a distrust of the people, the violation of the principles of home rule in municipal government is a distrust of the people; the padding of the registry, as accomplished at Coney Island, where there were more names in the register than there are men in the town, is a distrust of the people, as well as a repeal of the Federal Election law, the object of

fraud upon the franchise. (Applause.) Peaceful governments are possible only where the elections are honest and the majorities rule, but there will be serious trouble in this country when it comes to be understood that the verdict of majorities can be reversed by fraud, or chicane or violence. (Applause.) Peaceful actions and no disaffection. Maynard will have a majority equal to the rest of the State ticket. We will do as well if not better than it is a first of the Hd, and ex-Register John "Paddy" Divier, of the Hd, and ex-Register John "Paddy" Divier, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly of the Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly of the Reilly, of the Kth, each said that he did not know a Demo-Reilly of the Reilly of the R

Mr. Depew in closing dealt with the ques-tion of Judge Magnard's candidacy, the history of the crime and its off-nsiveness to every sense of honorable citizensulp and said: "So long as things are as they exist in this election the plain duty of every voter is to cast his ballot for the reformation of the State, for the reform-ation of abuses, for good government, for honest elections and for a pure judiciary," (Ap-planest)

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Following Mr. Depew came ex-Judge William H. Arnoux. He spoke in part as follows:

H. Arnoux. He spoke in part as follows:

You all remember that wonderful speech delivered at Gettysburg by that wonderful man, Abraham Lincoln, in which he said that government of the people for the people and by the people must not perish from the earth, and that Gettysburg was a monument of the people's resolve that it should not do so. Another Gettysburg is approaching, and we must determine whether government of the people, for the people and by the people is to perish through fraud at the polls. (Applause.) The danger arises from the position of the Democratic party, as exemplified by its attempt to place a man in the highest judicial position as a reward of fraud. Will you allow the? If not, then you must defeat Issac H. Maynard. (Applause.) If you let him win, you tent the Democratic that they may rule without reference to the will of the people. This is the most serious contest for years. Frauds have been committed, not only on Coney Island, but in the districts of lower New-York. It has gone out that they often will be counted for Maynard in this city. Tammany can predict how many votes will go in, or, rather, how many votes will as in, or, rather, how many votes will have troved themselves to have more power than all the people combined. Do you like the picture? (Cries of No! No!) Then help to defeat the frauds that will be attempted on Election Day. (Applause.) Give your names to the Republican County or District committees, and after you have voted go into the slums or anywhere they may send you and see that votes are honestly cast and honestly counted. (Applause.)

Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Controller, was cheered heartily when he was presented. He was the last speaker, and he held the entire audience for some time while he told them some plain truths. Among other things, he said:

while he told them some plain truths. Among other things, he said:

It is now twenty years since the people of New-York realized that they were being defranded and rose to overthrow a machine that believed itself too strongly intrenched eyer to be defeated. For these twenty years, the men who have stood at the doors of your treasury have told you that it was unnecessary for you to look at the books. The time has now come when another party should control the treasury. (Applause.) If eyer a change were needed it is needed here. (Applause.) Some people say, "Why do you Republicans put a ticket in the field? It must be defeated." I answer that we stand as a protest against the machine, and I call upon you, Independents, Democrats, all who want honest government, to help us to compel an examination of the treasury. (Applause.) I don't say there is anything wrong, but if there is not, why should such secrecy prevail? Why should not light be turned on all the operations of twenty years past?

We believe that in two years of power we can

be turned on all the operations of twenty years past?

We believe that in two years of power we can show you a change that will astonish you. Can't you trust a Republican for a couple of years? Can't you trust somebody outside the Democratic party? (Applause.) You can only overthrow the machine when you support the varty that for thirty years has protested against the conduct of municipal affairs in this city. You have been asking 10,000 of us to help you elect one man who is opposed to the machine. Now we say to you that if you Democrats and Independents can bring 30,000 votes to support the Republican ticket, you can smash the ring at once and forever. (Applause.) I can't tell you what I shall do, but if you will elect me, I will show you what I shall do, (Applause.)

If there had been more speakers there is no doubt but that the hall would have been packed as long as the speakers held out, but there were no more, and while the band was playing an inspiring air the meeting broke up with cheers for the entire Republican ticket.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS SHOW "WHAT'S THE MATTER" WITH DEMOCRATIC RULE.

A grand mass-meeting was held last night in Wendell's Assembly Rooms, Forty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves, under the auspices of the regular Republican organizations of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Assembly districts. Every seat in the vast hall was occupied, and hundreds stood in the rear and aisies, unable to find scats. The officers of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Assembly District organizations are working vigorously and

A BIG PARADE OF COLORED REPLBLICANS. The loyal colored Republicans of the XIth Assembly district, under Commander Samuel Moran. The following companies, about 300 men, were in line: Pioneer Com-pany, Zonates and Companies A. B. C. D. E. and F.

pany, zonaves and Companies A, B, C, D, E and F The organizations marched like veterans, and made a great display in their bright and hundsome uniforms. After the parade the rooms of the association were crowded almost to suffocation by the colored Republicans, Assembly from the N1th Assembly District; John Milholland, Job E. Hedges, James B. Townsend,

Good Government Club B, of the XXIIId Assembly Good Government Club B, of the XXIIId Assembly
Dietrict, held a largely attended meeting last night at its
rooms, No. 225 West Ninety-ninth-st. It was a representative gathering of citizens of the West Side. John
H. C. Nevins, the president, called the meeting to order.
He made a short speech, and was followed by Leslie
Vinton, John J. Chapman, the Rev. Malcolm Shaw,
Judger Lawren and Luby C. Polyman, The Land and Judson Lawson and John C. Coleman. The band and glee club played and sang vigorously.

The Republicans of the IXth Assembly District held an enthusiastic mass-meeting last night at the rooms of the Lincoln Union, No. 587 Hudson-st. The large meetan entinescape and entinescape and attentive andience of Republicans, who ratified unanimously the Republican State and county nominations, and inforced
enthusiastically the candidacy of James A. Cowie, the
district Republican candidate for the Assembly. Walter
Logan, vice-president of the Lucoin Union, presided, and
introduced the speakers of the evening, who were: Addison B. Colvin, Republican candidate for State Treasurer;
George E. Green, Mayor of Einghamton and president of
the Republican State Learne; John Realin, Professor M.
J. Nerney, of Troy, and A. Willis Lighthourne.

The speakers received a rousing welcome and their addresses were frequently interrupted by cheers and ap-

dresses were frequently interrupted by cheers and ap-

WEST SIDE REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

The Republican Grantization of the XXIIId Assembly District will hold a mass-meeting at its headquarters, No. 102 West Eighty-second-st., at 8 o'clock this evening. Addresses will be made by William M. K. Olcott, candidate for City Judge: Colonel James Fairman, William C. Hill and James S. Lehmaier,

The Morningside Republican Club had an overflowing and enthusiastic meeting last night at its headquarters. One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. and Eighth-arc. F. S. De Matt presided, with J. J. Newland secretary. A number of good speakers were present, and all were listened to most attentively and enthusiastically. Among them were Henry C. Robinson, George J. Scabury, Charles H. Murstastic meeting last night at its headquarters. ray, W. M. K. Olcott and Abraham Gruber.

Mr. Croker had an exhibition drill in the subterranean chamber of the Wigwam last evening. It was called the eeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, and presided, and under Mr. Croker's instructions ordered the leaders as their district numbers were called to get up and divulce whatever "weak spota" there might be in their territory. Improbable as it may seem the sub-bosses, one after another, repeated a formula something like this:
"Everything all right in my district. There are no

"Paddy" Divver, of the Hd, and ex-Register John Reilly, of the Xth, each said that he did not know a Demo-erat who would not vote for Maynard. Mr. Croker, awarded to "Paddy" and John first prizes. James J. Martin's XXIst District reported the possibility of electing a Republican Assemblyman, and the XXVIIth, Mayor Gilroy's, admitted that there might be a "falling off" in Mayor-did not. But nearly energy man speaking for his did Maynard's vote. But nearly every man speaking for his dis-trict reported that the Tammany ticket. State and local, rould pell an even vote and receive last year's majority

TO PROSECUTE WIGWAM OFFICIALS. TANMANY MEN CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN LEVYING

ASSESSMENTS. Charities Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, Law Charities Commissioner Edward C. Sneefy, Law-rence Delmour, Tammany leader of the XXIVth Assembly District; ex-Judge John McQuade, ex-Alderman Heary C. Hart and other Wigwam men of that district, will be prosecuted by the New-York State Civi Service Reform League for violating Chapter 632, laws of 1892. They did this by sending last month a circular letter to city place-holders, including officials, clerks, messengers, watchmen, school teachers, janitors, etc., calling upon them for financial assistance for Tammany in the State and local election. The circular is signed Lawrence Delmour, chairman; Edward C. Sheehy, treasurer; August W. Peters, Harry C. Hart, Conrad Harries, Peter McGinness, John Fleming, Carl A. Goepel, Patrick Curley, John McQuade, Henry Spies, Albert Weiss.

The assessed persons were informed that the Finance Committee, or a sub-committee, would be at the clubhouse of the Algonquin Club, No. 227 East Eighty-fourth-st., every evening between 8 and 19 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving con-tributions. The employe who failed to respond knew what to expect. Most of the persons as-sessed draw salaries of \$1,990 a year or less. The big guns are attended to in person by Wiskinkie

The statute referred to provides that "Any per-The statute referred to provides that "Any person who ... prepares or makes out, or takes any part in preparing or making out, any political assessment, subscription or contribution, with the intent that the same shall be sent or presented to or collected of any such officer or employe of the State, or of any city therein; or sends or presents any political assessment, subscription or centribution to, or requests its payment of, any such officer or employe," is guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty is imprisonment for six months, a fine of \$1.00, or both.

The State Civil Service Reform League has secured evidence that will show that few subordinate employes of the city have failed to receive a similar call, it is probable that the leaders and heutemants of nearly all the other districts have been involved in similar violations of the law, if so, they will also be prosecuted.

AGAINST THE RULE OF GAMELERS. STIRRING SPEECHES AT A MASS-MEETING FOR

Long Branch, Nov. 3 (Special).—A large and thoroughly representative gathering of Monmouth County citizens assembled to-night in the Ocean Theatre to ratify the nomination of the candidates on the Fusion ticket. On the platform and in the body of the great assembly were the best-known and most reputable people along the shore. W. B. S. Parker was made chairman of the meeting and introduced was made chairman of the meeting and introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, president of Pennington Seminary. He dwelt with great severity upon the attempt of the racetrack people to draw party lines, and said: "I come to heip elect a Republican Senator in Monmouth County, and I go from here to help defeat a Republican candidate in Atlantic County, because he is the direct opposite of everything you are working for in this county, and that is the overthrow of the racetrack ring. Party considera-tions should be put behind because there is no great party principle involved. It is a question of racetrack candidates and anti-racetrack candidates and the sanctity of your homes. Between which

Mr. Hanlon was followed by R. W. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, who said in substance: "The issue that has arisen in this campaign is the greatest that has occurred since the trying days of 1861. Shall gambling continue under the sanction of iaw longer? Nowhere else but at Monaco and our grand State of New-Jersey is gambling le-

CROWDS CHEER FOR M'KINLEY.

THE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES FOUR GREAT GATHERINGS IN OHIO.

Middletown. Ohio, Nov. 3 (Special).—For three nours 5,000 people stood in the street in front of the opera House here waiting for Governor McKinley was not opened until 9 o'clock, after the Governor came. This has been a day of demonstration first was at Richmond, Ind., through which he had to pass to reach Camden. At Richmond more than 1,000 people collected and cheered the Governor, who spoke for a few minutes and went on to Camden, where he met with another demonstration, there were 6,000 people, whom he addressed for an hour and a half. The enthusiasm of the crowd was remarkable, even in such a campaign as

the home of ex-Governor Campbell. There was a rocession of fully 900 men, most of them idle, for Hamilton, with its giant industries, has 3,000 unem ployed workingmen. At the station, whence Gov-ernor McKinley started for Middletown, 3,000 people had congregated, and demanded a speech. He addressed them for fifteen minutes, and then the train, with its twelve coaches packed with an escort of 1,500 men, drew out for Middletown. Here the demonstration exceeded anything of the kind in this place for a long time. The streets were jammed and were brilliantly illuminated with red fire and rockets. Ten thousand people were out, and from their lips arose one unending cry of "McKinley." It was a magnificent sight, and the pity was that only 2,500 people could get near enough to hear the Governor, who made a forceful speech on pensions and the injustice done to old soldlers. addressed them for fifteen minutes, and then the

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.-At no time during the past year have there been as many members on 'Change as assembled this afternoon to do honor to their fellow member, Senator Sherman. As he entered the chamber the continuous cry of welcome swelled from the throats of assembled members. He was introduced him as the one man who more than all chasing clause in the Silver act. Senator Sherman space of the recent fight in the Senate and said that the first and most important step had been taken toward placing the United States on a sound financial basis. He also predicted that the winter would be a severe one on business, involving both employer and employe, and that all must ing both employer and employe, and that an instant ready to lend a helping hand. He said that the recent fight on the silver question had not been a political leattle, as both parties were about equally divided, and that it was reported that he and Cieveland had slept in the same bed, but that he wished to deny this.

Senator Sherman addressed a meeting at Central Turner Hall this evening.

The Navy Department yesterday published a report of United States cruiser San Francisco, on October 22, in latitude 28 north, longitude 70 west, which was the first information received here that she had not with disaster. The Drisko was commanded by Captain Drisko, and sailed from Charleston O-toher S, with a cargo of lumber bound for Jamaica. A cable message received yesterday from Liverpool, by Smith, Gregory & Winters, agents in this city of the scheener, a kned by Captain Drisko, announced that he was safe, but gives no other particulars. Captain Drisko was married about three months ago, and had his wife with him on board the schooner. It is thought that all hands were saved by some passing vessel bound for Europe, and that they will return by the first steamer to this port.

The Salvation Army people in the city are pre-paring for the great Columbian Congress, which they hope will break the record, to be held in this city, November 11 to 18, when staff officers from twenty-six States and field officers, local officers and bandsmen from all the Eastern States will be present. Two of the meetings will be held in the Carnegie Music Hall, conducted by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

"The Christian Advocate" is unsparing in its cenof Music, when money was raised for the support of deaconesses, "by a method of appeal which we are compelled to say was not only coarse but vulgar" To the deaconesses themselves this advice is given: "If anything analogous to it (the method employed by the evangelist) ever takes place, here or elsewhere, with a due sense of the responsibility of these words we urge them, for the sake of the Church of Jesus Christ, for the honor of the sex to which they belong, as well as for their own self-respect, at once co protest."

The Ministers' Association, which meets in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church every Monday morning, has appointed next Thursday a Day of Prayer. There will be three sessions at that church-from 10 a. m. to 12 m., from 3 to 5 p. m. and from 8 to 9:30 p. m. The last session, being of a more popular character, will be held in the audience-room of the church. Ministers, church officers and members of the several congregations are invited to be present; the meetings will be held at the Fourth Avenue Church.

The fifteenth Episcopal Church Congress will begin in Chickering Hall on November 14 and con-tinue four days. At the request of Bishop Potter, who is now in Italy, Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, will preside. The question, "What Shall Be Done with the Saloon?" will be discussed by Dr. Rainsford, Dr. McKim, Robert Graham and others. An interesting programme is announced.

The officers of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church smiled at the runor that their church was to move uptown. Said one of them: "We could get half a million dollars for our property to-day, but twice that sum will not buy it while it is needed for church work, Dr. Davies is carrying on a splendid work, and the question that confronts us now is whether, if the present growth continues, we shall have pews enough for our congregations. I may be somewhat partial, but I do not believe that there is a minister in the city to-day who excels Dr. Davies as a preacher."

The annual convention of Christians at work in the United States and Canada will be held by the International Christian Workers' Association this year in Atlanta, Ga., for seven days, beginning next Thursday. The conventions have now been held for seven years, and are interesting large numbers of earnest Christians throughout the country. Railroads have granted a reduced rate and the Christian people of Atianta are preparing to welcome the delegates in their usual hospitable manner. The singing will be under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins. Under the terms of the invitation, special delegates are appointed by churches, while any Christian may attend as general delegate with the privilege of reduced rate, and in some cases entertainment. Visits for Northern delegates to Washington and Southern battlefields, with special trains, have been arranged. Full particulars, list of speakers, programmes, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Rev. John C. Collins, secretary, New-Haven, Conn. next Thursday. The conventions have now been

Next Monday morning the Rev. William Eakins, of the Newark Conference, will preach before the New-York Preachers' Meeting at their room, in the Methodist Building, No. 150 Fifth-ave. The meetings on the first Monday of the month are open to the public.

One of the results of the recent Sunday Rest Day World's Fair Congress is said to be the organization of men in Chicago to aid in securing Sunday as a day of rest by pledging themselves net to buy anything on that day. Among those taking part in that congress was the Rev. Dr. W. Atterbury, the secretary of the Sabbath Committee of this city.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

WALL STREET PLEASED AT THE DEAL No further details could be learned yesterday as to the transfer of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad to the control of the Louis-ville and Nashville and the Illinois Central. Wall ville and Nashville and the Illinois Central. Wall Street was gratified that the two companies worked together in making a joint purchase, instead of bidding against each other and fighting for the property. The two purchasing roads have large identical interests, and their purchase is of mutual benefit. The formal transfer will not be made for some time. Cable advices reported that the English stockholders of Louisville and Nashville were looking upon the transaction with more favor than when it was first broached.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—It is said that there is trouble about for the Louisville and Nashville and Illinois

Central railroads in regard to the purchase of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern. The Constitution of Kentucky prohibits the purchase, lease or consolidation of competing railroads, telegraph lines, etc., and as the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern has been to some extent a competitor of the Louisville and Nashville, it is thought that the purchase of the road is contrary to this provi-sion of the constitution. The railroad people, however, say that there has been no competition except to Memphis, and as the road runs through than one State, it comes under the Interstate Commerce law. The deal puts the Louisstate Commerce law. The deal puts the Louis-ville and Nashville in control of all the territory in Kentucky between Lexington and the Tennessee River. As the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern now operates the Ohio Valley line and the Falls of Rough Roads it is presumed these roads are included in the deal, and in addition, the Short Route Rail-road, running from Brook-st. to Fourteenth-st., in this city, with all its valuable terminals, and the depot at Seventh-st.

OREGON PACIFIC TO BE SOLD DECEMBER 15. Corvallis, Ore., Nov. 3.-An execution directing the sale of the Oregon Pacific Railroad was placed in

----A RAILWAY LAW DECLARED VOID.

Boston, Nov. 3.-The Supreme Court to-day decided that the Interchangeable Mileage law, passed by the last Legislature, requiring that all railroads in the State shall honor mileage books issued by any of the roads, is unconstitutional.

TO APPROVE THE RECEIVERS' PETITION.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.-George L. Crawford, special master of the Reading Railroad receivership, will soon recommend to the United States Circuit Court that the petition of the Reading receivers asking for the ratification of collateral trust bonds be approved. At a continued hearing before the master this morning the representatives of the New-York bondholders agreed to the request, and counsel for the receivers filed a decree granting the petition with Mr. Crawford, which the latter accepted, and will submit it to court in his report.

AN ARKANSAS RAILROAD SOLD.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 3.-The Arkansas Southern Railroad and its entire rolling stock, also, 10,000 plants of the Southern Land and Lumber Complants of the Southern Land and Lumber Com-pany, together with stores and personal property belonging to the company, were yesterday sold under a decree of Judge Williams, of the Federal District Court. N. C. Foster and J. J. Bogley bid the property in for the stockholders of the land company, \$122,000 belong the price paid. The plant is located at Dry Run, Ark. The purchasers are Chicago and Boston capitalists.

AN OFFER FROM GREAT NORTHERN.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 3.-Undaunted by the alture of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to secure an entrance to Chicago, the Great orking upon a plan whereby it will be able to working upon a plan whereby it will be able to enter Chicago from St. Paul by the way of the Wisconsin Central lines. At present the Great Northern road has to depend mainly on the St. Paul for reaching Chicago. The Great Northern has made overtures, not for the leasing, but for the outright purchase from the Central of the Chicago and Northern Pacific, the Chicago terminal.

Scrofula Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking six bottles of I am now well. I am very grate ful to you as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all .-Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free

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> A NEW BOOK BY James Whitcomb



This latest collection of verses by the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, contains some of his best pieces. No one who has read any of Mr. Riley's previous works will need to be told more than this. "What we want," says the author in the preface-

Author in the preface—

As I sense it, in the line
O' poetry is somepin' Yours and Mine—
Somepin' with live-stock in it, and outdoors,
And old crick-bottoms, snags, and sycamerest
No "Ladies' Amaranth," ner "Treasury" book—
Ner "Night Thoughts," nuther—ner no "Lally
Rook"!
We want some poetry 'at 's to Our taste,
Made out o' truck 'at 's jes' a-gon' to waste
'Cause smart folks thinks it 's altogether too
Outrageous common—'cept fer me and you!—

"Porms HE... AT Home" is illustrated by Kemble, and is issued in two styles of binding—green cloth, elaborately startiged in gold, price \$1.50; and white veillum, price \$2.50. It is for sale by bookseliers generally, or will be sent, post-paid, by the publishers on receipt of price. THE CENTURY CO., 33 E 17th St., N. Y.

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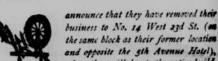
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and opposite the 5th Avenue Hotel), where they will devote the entire building to the needs of their growing trade. THE LINEN STORE,

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KEEPING UP THE OLD CONTEST. RECENT TROUBLES IN THE SIXTY-NINTH REGI-

MENT DUE TO RIVALRY BETWEEN OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION. A new light has been thrown on the troubled in the 69th Regiment by an explanation given last night by an officer who is in a position to know what he is talking about. To a Tribune reporter he declared that instead of being new, the trouble all arose over the old fight about who should be the colonel of the regiment in case the present chief officer should resign. Ever since the wordy war a year or more ago between Lieutenant-Colonel

year or more ago between Lieutenant-Colonel Moran and Major Duffy there had been more or less feeling on the subject. This feeling was shown every time there was a suggestion made that Colonel Cavanash intended to resign. He was emphation his declaration that this was the true cause of the dissensions. Whether or not there were more than two officers in the field now who aspired to the command of the regiment he did not know, but both of those who did had their followers, and every time there was a possibility that the place would be made vacant a new contest arose.

When asked how he accounted for the large falling off in the number of men in the regiment within the last year, he declared that the troubes which had been reported had extremely little to do with this loss of strength. It was brought about almost entirely, he asserted, by the animosity of the labor organizations, which was caused by the Duffalo strike. After that affair he said, the labor organizations, almost without exception, passed bitter resolutions denouncing the military as the thired agents of the capitalists. Many of the members of the regiment were members of labor organizations, and when they would attend their meetings they would be subjected to sarcastic remarks. This treatment had its effect and made a great difference to the regiment in the matter of recruits.

BRUNSWICK'S YELLOW FEVER RECORD.

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 3.-Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. Fourteen patients were discharged. No deaths were reported officially to-day. One death, that of Jack Long. Chinese waiter, was not reported up to 6 o'ch Chinese walter, was not reported up to 6 o'clock to-night by the attending physician. An autopsy by Surgeon Murray and all the local and visiting physicians, held this afternoon, disclosed yellow fever, with all the accompanying symptoms.

It is reported here to-night that one case of genuine yellow fever has developed at Camp Detention.

The Tribune has received for the Brunswick, Ga., Yellow Fever Sufferers' Fund, from "Cash, 35, and from "R. A. C.," Mamaroneck, N. Y., 22.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

New-York, Nev. 3, 1893.

The crude petroleum market still suffers from stamation at the Consolidated Exchange. There were no declines to-day, but the closing bid was 73 cents. At OH City a strong tone was maintained and prices ruled at 73\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{ NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

Galveston, Nov. 3.—Cotton firm: middling, 7%c; low middling, 77-16c; good ordinary, 7%c; net and gross receipts, 8,469 bales; exports to Great Britanin, 6,500 bales; sales, 1.288 bales; stock, 169,600 bales, wheely—Net and gross receipts, 66,885 bales; bales; to the Continent, 251 bales; to the Londing, 1,21 bales; coastwise, 5,25 bales; to the Continent, 251 bales; coastwise, 8,255 bales; to the Continent, 251 bales; coastwise, 8,255 bales; sales, 5,766 bales; spinners, \$5 bales, Coastwise, Savannah, Nov. 3.—Cotton firm: middling, 7%c; good ordinary, 7c; net and gross receipts, 6,769 bales; exports coastwise, 2,149 bales; sales, 1,855 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,696 bales; 147,164 bales, 8,987 bales; coastwise, 16,633 bales; sales, 18,678 bales, spinners, \$5 bales, Norfolk, Nov. 3.—Cotton steady; middling, 7%c; low middling, 77-16c; good ordinary, 6%c; net and gross receipts, 5,571 bales; exports coastwise, 12,136 bales; sales, 3,578 bales, New-Orleans, Nov. 3.—Cotton opened higher; 12,136 bales; sales, 3,578 bales. New-Orleans, Nov. 3.—Cotton opened higher; coastwise, 1,696 bales; gross to france, 1,490 bales; gross deceipts, 21,325 bales, New-Orleans, Nov. 3.—Cotton opened higher; closed firm; good middling, 7%c; not receipts, 11,490 bales; gross, 11,762 bales; coastwise, 9,590 bales; to the Continent, 281 bales; coastwise, 9,590 bales; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, 22,375 bales, 5,541 bales; coastwise, 1,561 bales; on the Continent, 19,510 bales; coastwise, 1,562 bales; coastwise, 1,565 bales; coastwise, 1,565 bales; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, 22,375 bales; coastwise, 1,561 bales; on the Continent, 19,510 bales; coastwise, 1,562 bales; coastwise, 1,565 bales; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, 22,375 bales, coastwise, 1,565 bales; on the Continent, 19,510 bales; coastwise, 1,565 bales; sales, 6,651 bales; sales, 6,650 bales; sales, 5,676 bales; spinners, 254 bales. SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.